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Such a volume may have a certain value in arousing interest in some of the problems connected with the land in Great Britain, but as a contribution to the solution of agricultural problems it is worthless. What interest it has for the reader will depend upon the latter's readiness to accept the writer's unsupported opinions on various subjects. The book is filled with sweeping generalizations, as "on the continent as a whole farms are less well equipped than in England" (p. 12). Nowhere does the author critically analyze or even evidence a thorough understanding of the really fundamental problems in English agriculture, nor are his remedies more than political palliatives. Compared with such valuable contributions to the subject as those of Rider Haggard, Pratt, Seeböhm Rowntree, and Sir Horace Plunkett, the present volume must be characterized simply as the observations of a none-too-well-informed onlooker.

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**Van Hise, Charles R.** *The Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States.* Pp. xiv, 413. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

This timely volume serves two purposes: it sets forth the essential facts about our real natural wealth; and it states plainly what must be done to conserve that wealth for future generations. The subject matter is drawn largely from the voluminous report of the National Conservation Commission, published as Senate Document No. 676, of the 60th Congress, 2nd Session. The report contains much material not covered by the book, but unfortunate opposition in Congress prevented the publication of an edition for public distribution. This volume, therefore, really makes generally available for the first time, the epoch-making report on the state of our national resources. Additional material is introduced here and there, but to no great extent.

The subject matter is discussed under the five heads: mineral resources; water; forests; the land; and the conservation of mankind. The first four of these heads are the most important part of the book. Under each head the discussion includes extent and location of resources, their present use, waste, abuses, and the suggested means of preventing unnecessary impairment of these sources of national strength. The great principle that real conservation is simply wise use is constantly in the foreground. The amount of information which is conveyed in small space is amazing.

The reviewer is now using the book as a text and finds that it arouses the keenest interest among all types of students. It is a book which anyone can read with both pleasure and profit. It is a book which every man in the country should read carefully from cover to cover.

WALTER S. TOWER.

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